THE (No. 253.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, March 4, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, *February* 9.

A memorial of sundry inhabitants of the town of Salem, presented yesterday, was, on motion of Mr. Goodhue, taken up for a second reading, and referred to the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Benson presented the memorial of brigadier-general Donald Campbell, praying that an investigation of his claims against the United States may be made.

Mr. Boudinot presented a petition from the contractors for carrying the mail through New-Jersey, which was read, and referred to the committee appointed to take into consideration the regulation of the post-office.

The committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Page proposed, that those gentlemen who had brought forward certain resolutions, should direct the attention of the house to those parts of the report to which they mean particularly to refer, that such parts may be read.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) withdrew the propositions which he had laid on the table yesterday.

The resolutions proposed by Mr. Fitzsimons were then read by the clerk.

The first resolution being read by the chairman, and the question being taken on the same, it passed in the affirmative unanimously.

The second resolution was then read, on which Mr. Jackson rose and observed, that though he had as great a sense of the merit of our public creditors, of those who had fought our battles, and had effected the independence of America as any man—yet there is a question on the subject before the house, which he conceived of as great consequence as any that had been suggested, and that is, whether the present is the season for funding the domestic debt of the United States. He then reprobated funding systems altogether: Adverted to the effects which had been experienced from them, in Florence, Genoa and Great-Britain, and asserted, that some of those states had lost their independance through the debts which had thereby been entailed on them. Great-Britain, by adopting a funding system, has accumulated a debt which they never can get rid of.

From these remarks, he inferred the pernicious consequences of a system for funding the debt of the United States; and, referring to the present unrepresented state of North-Carolina, and the uncertainty with respect to the quantum of the debt, the state of the western territory, &c. concluded by moving, that the report should lie on the table for further consideration.

Mr. Sherman observed, that the present question before the committee is simply, whether the debt shall be funded: The various particulars to which the gentleman last speaking alluded, are not now before the committee; Whether the debt shall be placed upon irredeemable funds, is a subject of future consideration.

Mr. Smith made some observations in reply to Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Jackson moved, that the committee should rise, which motion being put, was negatived by a great majority.

Mr. Bland inquired, why there was a difference in the phraseology of the two first resolutions? He could not see the propriety or justice of making a discrimination between our domestic and foreign creditors.—We have pledged ourselves, by adopting the first resolution, to fulfil our engagements to our foreign creditors, before we have ascertained whether we are able to do it; but, the resolution respecting our domestic creditors, leaves them in a very different situation. He wished to be informed, for what reason the difference was made, as he meant to propose a substitute for the resolution now under consideration.

Mr. Fitzsimons, in reply, informed the committee, that the circumstances of the foreign debt were such as left no alternative but that of coming to a precise and definite resolution upon the subject. With respect to the domestic debt, agreeably to the report of the secretary of the treasury, a different plan of procedure is offered; still the modification proposed is to be submitted to the option of the creditors.

Mr. Bland then read a resolution respecting the domestic debt, which was similar to that adopted respecting the foreign debt; this he proposed as a substitute for the second resolution.

Mr. Livermore entered into a consideration of the circumstances under which the domestic and foreign debts were incurred, and gave it as his opinion, that the United States are not under obligations to make a specific provision for the domestic debt, agreeably to the face of the securities, which are considered as the evidences of the debt. With respect to the foreign debt, it is for loans received from persons no ways interested in the revolution of the country, and it must be paid. He was opposed to the resolution in its present form, as it went to make an unqualified provision for the domestic debt.

Mr. Bland said, there was no man who would go further than himself in fulfilling, to the utmost of his power, every public contract, and to pay the *bona fide* debts, both foreign and domestic, of the United States, to the utmost farthing. On this principle it was that he proposed the resolution he had offered, as it appeared to be the only way of bringing the subject fairly before the committee. He could not see the propriety of the discrimination made by the gentleman last speaking, between the foreign and domestic debt, as the fact is, that, by transfers, the foreign debt is now become in part the property of the citizens of the United States, and, on the other hand, great part of the domestic debt is alienated to foreigners. He therefore offered the resolution which he had read—if he was seconded he should be glad, if not he should sit down contented.

Mr. Scott, in a speech of some length on the subject, observed, that the legislature of the United States is to be considered, on this occasion, as sitting as referrees in a case of equity and justice—the only inquiry therefore is, what is the sum which the United States absolutely and *bona fide* owe—if, on inquiry, it is found that the ostensible demand is double what ought in justice to be paid, they will determine accordingly, and strike off that half; nor can we answer it to our constituents to make provision for paying one farthing more than the sum which, on a full investigation of the subject, shall appear to be due——He concluded by moving an amendment to the resolution, by adding the following words, viz. "as soon as the same shall be ascertained and duly liquidated."

Mr. Boudinot replied to Mr. Scott—and controverted the principle he had advanced, that congress was to be considered as a judicial body on this occasion—He stated the terms on which the debt had been contracted; the dependence which the creditors had of obtaining final justice from their country; the pernicious consequences that would result from adopting such a principle, as it would destroy every vestige of confidence in the honour of the United States, and put it entirely out of our power to effect any future loans, let the emergency be ever so great.

Mr. Lawrence said, that the object of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, appears to be a re-liquidation of the debt of the United States, on a supposition that the evidences which the creditors have obtained, are for a larger sum than they ought to have received for their supplies and services; but what is the tendency of such an investigation of the business—does it not involve the grossest impeachment of that government under which the debt was contracted—does it not tend to throw an equal proportion of the burthens incurred in the acquisition of our indepence upon one particular class of citizens, whose merits and services certainly entitle them to different treatment? The whole body of the people have received an equivalent for the whole debt—and this scheme of re-liquidation will produce a discrimination which will prove cruelly injurious to a class of citizens who have contributed perhaps the most to the success of the country in their late arduous struggles, by reposing the fullest trust and confidence in the justice and honour of the states.

Mr. Jackson observed, that, however the idea of a discrimination may be reprobated by the gentleman last speaking, the question will certainly come before the house. There is a discrimination between the foreign and domestic debt, which every man must acknowledge, The foreign debt is one from those who are creditors to the United States: Surely these creditors will be willing to pay, or make provision to pay their debts, before they will clamour against the government for their demands. This shews that the consideration of the domestic should be deferred, while the foreign debt ought to be immediately provided for.

Mr. Ames went into a particular examination of the doctrine advanced by Mr. Scott, and shewed the pernicious consequences that would result from its operation, as being subversive of every principle on which public contracts are founded. That the evidences of the debt possessed by the creditors of the United States cannot, in reason, justice and policy, be considered in any other light than as public bonds, for the redemption and payment of which the lands, the property and labour, of the whole people are pledged. The public, in this case, is as it were personified; nor is there any conceivable difference, except it is in favour of the creditor, between the public and an individual in this case. On this idea the public is trusted; and for them to assume the office of judge on the occasion, is a mere arbitrary act of power, which never can be exercised, but to the destruction of the essential interests of the people, and must terminate in a dissolution of the social compact.

Mr. Sherman said, that he agreed in sentiment with the gentlemen from Pennsylvania in part, but could not extend the operation of the principle to such a length as he did. The legislature must necessarily act in a judicial capacity in some cases: it judges of accounts exhibited against the government, and determines upon them: He instanced, in a variety of particulars, the interference of this power, and which, said he, cannot reasonably be objected to; but this power cannot be extended to judge upon debts that are acknowledged by the government; in this light he considered the liquidated debt of the United States.—On which the legislature can have no more right to judge than an individual who is a party to a private contract: For if they can thus interfere, the credit of the United States is placed in a deplorable situation indeed. He moved to confine the provision to that part of the debt which is already liquidated.

Mr. Goodhue reprobated the idea of discrimination; and re-liquidation. He observed, that if the object is to take advantage of the depreciated rate of public securities, it will be wisest to defer all further consideration on the subject at present, for the purpose of availing ourselves of a still lower rate of depreciation.

Mr. Scott enforced the general ideas of his former speech, and, to justify the sentiment, adduced sundry instances of the conduct of the parliament of Great-Britain, in erasing houses and making highways over the places where they stood, and other invasions of private property—he contended, the debt stood on a similar footing with other contracts on which questions of equity and justice may arise and be determined with the greatest propriety.

The debate was continued, by several of the gentlemen speaking repeatedly on the amendment—Mr. Stone, Mr. White, and Mr. Sedgwick added a few remarks. The time being expended, and several gentlemen expressing a wish to revolve the subject still further in their own minds—a motion was made that the committee should rise—which being put, was carried in the affirmative—The house then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 10.

The order of the day being called for, the committee of the whole house took into consideration the report of the secretary of the treasury:

Mr. Baldwin in the chair:

The motion before the house since yesterday (Mr. Scott's) was read, viz. To amend the second of Mr. Fitzsimons's resolutions, by adding the following words, "as soon as it shall be ascertained and liquidated."

Mr. Scott said he believed the secretary's plan was well intended, and he believed a judicious and wise scheme; but it was the duty of the house, nevertheless, to examine into the principles of the system. He believed many gentlemen had their doubts; he had doubts which he was desirous of satisfying; it was necessary that the house should be cool and deliberate in their inquiries, and in the collection of every possible information.

The gentlemen who were against any discrimination, had advanced a position, that it would be a breach of a solemn contract; but he denied the assertion: For, how is this contract made? At the close of the war, the United States offered certificates of the nominal value of 20s. but their known value was then but 2s. 6d. The soldiers accepted of these; they compounded, in fact, by their own consent. But the first purchasers were not contented to pass the certificates at the same value; they appreciated them.

Government is certainly bound to do justice, but not to do more than justice. The soldiers who parted with their certificates at 2s. 6d. in the pound, may soon be obliged to pay 5s. for redeeming them. Mr. Scott then confessed that he was of opinion, that a new scale of depreciation ought to be established; and urged many strong arguments in favour thereof. There were yet upwards of two millions of dollars in continental bills, not ascertained by the secretary.—Query, What was the secretary's idea of those two millions? Perhaps they were the bills which were reduced to 40 for one; if so, they would make 80 millions of dollars. How can a debt be funded that is not yet ascertained or come within our knowledge? We are yet in the dark; but we have the right to arbitrate the business. We are arbiters (said Mr. Scott) in a court of national equity. He wished to confer every possible compliment upon the officers and soldiers of America; but those veterans have lost the name of soldiers; they may be compared to a virgin who changes her name after marriage; and certainly many of those American veterans had changed their names; they had married Mrs. Speculation; and they were now become speculators, not soldiers.

Mr. Hartley answered several of Mr. Scott's arguments. He said he felt himself, in some degree, in the situation of one of the persons his colleague had been describing. He had the highest opinion of the gentleman's principles and integrity; with respect to himself, he had been many years in the army. Every gentleman has considered the business, and reflected on

the means whereby the United States were able to discharge their debts, and he thought the means were now within their power. Several branches of revenue have not been touched upon by the secretary. He alleged, that his colleague's reasons were contrary to the opinion and practice of the world. The legislature cannot act contrary to justice. Congress, when they granted these certificates, had a retrospect to every circumstance; they were granted long after the war. How is it possible to make any discrimination? The present constitution has no power to modify: We may attempt, but the consent of the parties must first be obtained. In England, the flourishing state of their commerce did not depend so much upon any support, as a paper credit, &c. He concluded by repeating his respect toward his colleagues; but observed, that they must differ in some things, for he would vote against the amendment.

The letter and memorial of Robert Morris was read a second time, and referred to Mr. Madison, Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Sherman; and was ordered to be entered at large on the journals of the house.—The following is a copy thereof:—

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty to trouble you with the enclosed memorial, and must pray you to lay it before the house of representatives. The request which is therein made, will be found so consonant with justice, that I cannot doubt of its being granted. Permit me, through you, Sir, to make another, which is, that the said memorial may be entered at large on the journals of the house. I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

ROBERT MORRIS.

New-York, February 8. 1790.

To the honourable the Speaker of the house of representatives of the United States.

To the PRESIDENT, the SENATE, and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

The memorial of ROBERT MORRIS, late superintendent of the finances of the said United States,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT on the twentieth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and subsequent to your memorialist's resignation of his office of superintendent, the congress passed a resolution in the words following: "Resolved, That three commissioners be appointed to inquire into the receipts and expenditures of public monies, during the administration of the late superintendent of finance, and to examine and adjust the accounts of the United States with that department, during his administration, and to report a state thereof to congress;" which resolution, to persons unacquainted with the nature of the office, and the mode of conducting the business of the department, gave occasion to the supposition, that your memorialist had accounts both difficult and important to settle with the United States, in respect to his official transactions. That though your memorialist foresaw the disagreeable consequences which might result to himself from the diffusion of such an opinion, he, notwithstanding, not only forebore any representation on the subject, but scrupulously avoided every species of interference direct or indirect, lest it should be imagined, either that he was actuated by the desire of obtaining from congress those marks of approbation, which had, in repeated instances, been bestowed on the servants of the public, or that he feared to meet the proposed investigation. Respect for the sovereignty of the United States, concurring with motives of delicacy, to forbid even the appearance of asking what, if merited, it was to be presumed, would be conferred (as being the proper reward of services, not of solicitation) and a firm confidence in the rectitude of his conduct, leaving your memorialist no inducement to evade any inquiry into it, which it might be thought fit to institute.

That your memorialist taking it for granted, that the reasons which has produced a determination to establish a mode of inquiry into the transactions of the most important office under the government, would have ensured a prosecution of the object till it had been carried into effect, long remained in silent expectation of the appointment of commissioners, according to the resolution which had been entered into for that purpose.—But it has so happened, from what cause your memorialist will not undertake to explain, that no further steps have ever been taken in regard to it; and your memorialist has remained exposed to the surmises which the appearance of an intention to inquire into his conduct had a tendency to excite, without having been afforded an opportunity of obviating them. That the unsettled condition of certain accounts of a commercial nature, between the United States and the late house of Willing, Morris, and Company, and your memorialist, prior to his appointment as superintendent of the finances, having been confounded with his transactions in that capacity, your memorialist has, in various ways, been subjected to injurious imputations on his official conduct, the only fruits of services which, at the time they were tendered, he trusts he may, without incurring the charge of presumption, affirm, were generally esteemed both important and meritorious, and were, at least, rendered with ardour and zeal, with unremitted attention, and unwearied application.

That your memorialist, desirous of rescuing his reputation from the aspersions thrown upon it, came, in the month of October, 1788, to the city of New-York, as well for the purpose of urging the appointment of commissioners to inspect his official transactions, as for that of procuring an adjustment of the accounts which existed previous to his administration.—But the first object was frustrated by the want of a sufficient number of members to make a congress, and the last was unavoidably delayed by the preliminary investigations requisite on the part of the commissioner named by the late board of treasury, towards a competent knowledge of the business. That in the month of February, 1789, your memorialist repaired to New-York, for the same purposes; but the obstacles which he had before experienced, still operated to put it out of his power to present the memorial which had been prepared by him in October, praying for an appointment of commissioners. That he was therefore obliged to confine himself to measures for the settlement of his accounts respecting the transactions antecedent to his appointment as superintendent, which he entered upon accordingly with the commissioner appointed by the board of treasury; and in which as much progress as time and circumstances would permit, was made, until the fourth of March last, when that commissioner, conceiving his authority, by the organization of the new government, to have ceased, declined further proceedings, and, of course, your memorialist was obliged to wait the establishment of the new treasury department, for the further prosecution of that settlement, which has been accordingly resumed, and he hopes will speedily be accomplished. But, inasmuch as no mode of inquiry into his official conduct has hitherto been put into operation, and as doubts of its propriety have been raised by an act of the government, your memorialist conceives himself to have a claim upon the public justice for some method of vindicating himself, which will be unequivocal and definitive. Wherefore, and encouraged by a consciousness of the integrity of his administration, your memorialist is desirous that a strict examination should be had into his conduct while in office, in order that, if he has been guilty of maladministration, it may be detected and punished; if otherwise, that his innocence may be manifested and acknowledged. Unwilling, from this motive, that longer delay should attend the object of the resolution which has been recited, your memorialist humbly prays that an appointment of commissioners may take place, to carry the said resolution into effect. And your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

ROBERT MORRIS.

New-York, February 8, 1790.

LONDON, *December* 3.

THE affairs of Europe never wore so singular and even whimsical an aspect as at present:

The head of the house of Austria oppressing the catholic church; and the catholic church offering the riches of the Sacred Temples at the shrine of liberty! The patriots of Holland refugees in Brabant, and the patriots of Brabant refugees in Holland! Prussia the restraint of Dutch, and the hope of Flemish freedom! The great protestant alliance of England, Prussia, and Holland, considered as the shield of the most zealous catholics in the world.

The campaign is now entirely finished in the north. The Swedish fleet is returned to Charlscroon, and the Russian to Revel. The troops too, of both the powers, in Finland, are put into winter quarters.

A very extraordinary circumstance occurred on Wednesday night; at the entrance of Covent-Garden theatre. A gentleman, who made an unsuccessful attempt to gain admission, was returning home, and on putting his hand into his pocket for his handkerchief, discovered a purse with eight guineas and some silver. This must have happened through the mistake of one of the light fingered gentry, who, in the pressure of the crowd, mistook the gentleman's pocket for his own.

STOCKBRIDGE, (N. E.) *February* 9.

From our correspondents at New-York, February 2.

"Since I wrote you last, I have seen Mr. Ellicott, the geographer of the United States, who is lately returned from his survey of the western boundary of the cessions of New York and Massachusetts. To effect the business he was obliged to go into the British territory. There are some facts ascertained by him, which are interesting to the people of America, and I therefore communicate them. He says, it is evident that the intention of the British is manifest not at present to relinquish the post which they hold within the United States. This, I presume, will not be a foundation for war, for that nation will not, in my opinion, be so frantic as to attempt to put their possessions in America on the event of a war with this country. At present our government is unsettled, and whether it will furnish duration or the contrary, will depend on the result of the present session of congress. Should the measures adopted be such as are directed by wisdom and sound policy, prudence will dictate to the minister of Great-Britain the necessity of abandoning her stations within the limits of this government.

"Mr. Ellicott relates another fact, for which I do not feel any pain. It is, that the settlers on the west side of the Lakes (a great proportion of whom are emigrants from the United States) experience every species of misery that can be conceived; that he was for many days incapable of procuring a single mouthful of meat or bread, and was obliged to subsist on potatoes alone.

"All letters from Rhode-Island, announce, that the adoption of the American constitution by that state has now become certain, and that all ideas of serious opposition are abandoned. Governor Collins has written the president a letter highly federal, which has been communicated to congress, the probable result of which will be a further indulgence to Rhode-Island, till the convention of that state may have time for deliberation.

"The advocates for a discrimination between the original holders and purchasers of public securities, will, I trust, be very few. In fact, every principle, if not of justice, of sound policy, is against it. The great question is, shall the debts of the individual states be assumed? This measure is so indispensable to the beneficial operations of the government, so essential to the welfare of the people, and so inseparable from the

[illegible] never consent to any system of funding whatever.

"Two facts I have ascertained since I came here, which give the interests of the United States in general, and the eastern in particular, new importance.—The [illegible] cassia and linen clothes which have this year been exported from Connecticut to the southern states, have there a decided preferance given to them, on account of the quality and price, to European manufactures of the same kind—and 2dly, That the quantities exported have been considerable. It is however, true, that the want of great capitals in our dealers, will, in a considerable degree, balance what would be otherwise the natural effect of that preference."

Extract of a letter from Boston, to the printer of this paper, dated January 31.

"Early on Saturday morning a young whale was discovered in Charlestown bay.—It appears that the night preceding, he by some means or other crowded under the bridge, and the tide ebbing, left him to be aground, that he could not return, though he several times attempted it. He is now ranging with great ferocity in Cambridge river, to the no small diversion of many. It is expected he will shortly be taken, as he has been twice struck with a harpoon, and there are no less than eight whale-boats at this moment in pursuit of him."

NEW-YORK, *February* 15.

Friday last, a party of the Oneida Indians arrived in this city, on a visit to their brothers, Washington, Clinton, and the great Fire of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Charleston (South-Carolina) dated January 26, 1790.

"On Thursday last, the sum of 450 dollars in specie, was sold at public auction, by Messrs. Mark and Doggett, vendue-masters, at 4s. 10d. each, of the paper medium of this state. This circumstance is not only remarkable on account of its singularity, but is also demonstrative of the established credit of the paper currency of this state."

Extract of a letter from an American in London, December 2.

"The prohibition laid last year on the importation of American wheat, from an apprehension that the Hessian fly or weavel might be propagated from it to this country, has within a few days been taken off: it being now acknowledged that there were no grounds for such an opinion. They have been further induced to this measure from the prospect of a scarcity the ensuing spring."

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 23.

Extract of a letter from Sunbury, (Georgia) dated January 25, 1790.

"The Indians are at present tolerably quiet in respect to scalping and murdering the inhabitants westward. They do, however, frequently steal away young negroes from the plantations, for the purpose of planting corn in their settlements.—Small parties of them have several times been within a dozen miles of this town, but consider themselves perfectly safe as soon as they have crossed the Altamahaw with the plunder. It is the Creeks we are chiefly in dread of, and if a solid peace is not speedily concluded with them it will put these states at least ten years behind hand, in their cultivation, improvements and peopling. Foreign settlers are continually arriving among us, but have imbibed such terrible ideas of the savages, that most of them soon remove into Carolina. Indeed, independent of the Indians, there are other circumstances sufficiently disagreeable to foreigners, particularly the unhealthiness of the new lands near the rivers, and the swarms of reptiles with which they abound, but which are, in general, more hideous to the eye than really dangerous.—We had a hearty laugh lately at a newly imported Irishman, who being out in the woods a gunning, mistook a grey squirrel for a rattle snake, and thought himself happy in making an escape.

"I wish I could say the Indians are the aggressors in every respect; mildness and civilization is not the characteristic of our frontier people, but rather a ferocity of disposition which was never exceeded by savages themselves. I am credibly informed that several Indians that have been killed last year, were hung up a small distance from the ground and left for dogs and wolves to devour.—Such conduct can only tend to irritate, and not a little impedes the approach of a pacification."

Extract of a letter from Savannah, January 28.

"A large ship has lately arrived in our river from Bourdeaux, in France, for a supply of masts and spars of the first dimensions. She has now proceeded for St. Mary's river, where she is to take in her load. If this species of export should succeed, it will be no small advantage to this state, as our forests may be almost called inexhaustible, and abounding with the best of pine for the purpose. St. Mary's river has an excellent bay of 23 feet at high water, and in the river itself no less than 18 feet for a great distance up the country; the landing places are numerous, and timber of every kind may be rafted down with very little expence or inconvenience; the lands are in general excellent, the climate, without dispute, the finest in the world; the air being pure and healthy and will probably ever continue so, unless the swamps should hereafter be overflowed for the sake of watering the rice fields in the summer season. I do not know a more eligible situation for your industrious northern men, who are scant of hands and have growing families."

Extract of a letter from Charleston, January 28.

"A more abundant crop of rice was never known in this state, than that of the present year. Indigo has not succeeded quite so well on account of an unusual frost, about the latter end of September last, at the

...state, this circumstance alone that rice will be so low, ...want of men, that it is with the utmost difficulty, ...rice can be got down in sufficient quantities to ...the European demand, which is this year very ...considerable.—Machines for beating out the rice, and ...engines, are coming very rapidly into fashion, and ...in this circumstance alone we may predict that any ...importation of slaves will be rendered unnecessary, ...as the far greater part of the labour will be saved."

Annapolis, March 4.

ANECDOTE.

...a church of one of the Roman catholic cities in ...ly, it was frequently observed, that, of the offer... brought to the Virgin Mary, several were missing. ...many endeavours to find out the thief, the clerk ...ced a soldier, who was generally the first and the ...person in the church. He was therefore flogged, ...some things offered found upon him. Notwithstanding this, he denied the theft, and boldly asserted, ...the Virgin Mary, to whom he always applied ...en in want, had, in the night-time, brought these ...es of silver to his lodgings. This subterfuge was ...listened to; but a court-martial adjudged him to a ...re punishment. When the sentence was laid before ...king for confirmation, he ordered inquiry to be ...de, of some of the catholic ecclesiastics, whether, ...ording to the doctrines of their church, such a case ...to be allowed possible? The answer was unanimous—"Miracles, though they happenec but seldom, ...not impossible." Whereupon the king wrote under ...sentence: "The pretended criminal is absolved ...punishment while he persists in denying the theft, ...according to the declaration of theologists of their ...n persuasion, such a miracle is not deemed impossible. But, for the future, I forbid him, on pain of ...ere punishment, ever to accept any thing, either ...om the Virgin Mary, or from any other saint whatever."

FREDERICK"

To be SOLD,

At Public Sale,

...SAMUEL RAWLINGS's, for ready money, on Tuesday the 23d day of March, if fair, if not the next ...fair day, at ten o'clock,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of JONATHAN RAWLINGS, late of Anne-Arundel ...unty, deceased, consisting of one young negro man, ...e household and kitchen furniture, a windsor carri...ge, and some plantation utensils, by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Admr.
de bonis non.

N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to G. R.

February 17, 1790. 10 7th

On Wednesday the 14th of April, will be SOLD, on the dwelling plantation of JAMES DRAKE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased,

SUNDRY valuable country-born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and boys; also the residue of the personal estate of the said James Drane, consisting of household furniture, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, &c. by order of the orphan's court of Prince-George's county, for the purpose of discharging the judgments against the estate of the said James Drane. Terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale. If the said day proves unfair, the said property will be sold on the next fair day.

ELIZABETH DRANE, Executrix.
JAMES DRANE, Executor.

10 7th

IT appearing from the records of the general court, that a *fieri facias* has issued against us as superseders of GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH, at suit of WILLIAM WILKINS, and part of our property being taken in virtue of said writ by the sheriff of Calvert county, and liable to be exposed to public sale—This is to caution all persons whatever from purchasing any property that is, or may hereafter be, taken from us for Gavin H. Smith in the suit aforesaid, not being bound as superseders for said Smith in any case whatever.

JAMES STONE.
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

March 1, 1790. 10 7th

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Saturday, the 13th of March, in Lower-Marlborough,

TWO hundred acres of LAND, whereon GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH now lives, late the property of the said Smith; also, a house and lot in the town of Lower-Marlborough, late the property of James Stone, both taken in execution and to be sold to satisfy a debt due William Wilkins—To be sold for ready net crop tobacco, inspected at Pig-Point warehouse.

JOHN BROOKE, Sheriff of
Calvert county.

10 7th

February 24, 1790.

TAKEN up as a stray, by JOHN CARMAN, living near Annapolis, a small black HORSE, about twelve hands high, without any perceivable brand, has a switch tail, and a sore back, and is without shoes. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Anne-Arundel county, February 26, 1790. 10 7th

To be SOLD,

For READY CASH,

At Public Vendue,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of ALLEN BOWIE, late of Prince-George's county, on Wednesday the 17th day of March next, at the court-house in Frederick-town,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lying near Frederick-town, one called MAD GEORGE, and the other COME-BY-CHANCE, containing 500 acres of land—the land is very good. On this land thirty acres are excellent meadow. The land is in possession of Mr. Fielder Gantt.

FIELDER BOWIE,
JOHN FRASER BOWIE, } Executors.

March 1, 1790. 1

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of this state, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready money, at the house of GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock,

THAT valuable FARM lying near the city of Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the dwelling plantation of THOMAS RUTLAND, deceased. Possession will be immediately given, and a good title conveyed to the purchaser.

W. GOLDSMITH, }
B. WHETCROFT, } Trustees.

1

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP of WALLACE, JOHNSON and MUIR, is, by mutual consent of the parties, this day dissolved.

All persons having any claims against the said concern are desired to call on the subscribers and receive their money, and all those in any manner indebted to the said partnership are required to make immediate payment. No further indulgence will be given, and the subscribers earnestly hope that no person will, by slighting this notice, drive them to the disagreeable necessity of bringing suits. Constant attendance will be given at Annapolis by

CHARLES WALLACE,
JOHN MUIR.

5

Annapolis, December 31, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to congress for duplicates of sundry continental loan-office CERTIFICATES, which were his property and were destroyed by fire, in and with the house of Mrs. Gilbert, in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the 2d day of January, 1778; two of which issued from said office in Maryland, viz.

One of 500 dollars, to Edward Dulin, February 12th, 1779.

Also one of 200 ditto, issued March 23d, 1779.

JOSIAS CLAPHAM.

4

Loudoun county, Virginia, February 2, 1790.

L O S T,

OUT of the subscriber's pocket, between Henry Baldwin's tavern and Annapolis, on Tuesday the 9th day of February, instant, a silk red and white purse, containing therein one final settlement certificate of one thousand dollars, No. 82,786, issued by John Pierce to Gassaway Watkins, on the 30th August, 1784, counterfigned John White, and endorsed on the back of the said certificate, interest paid by Thomas Harwood, commissioner for the con inental loan-office for the state of Maryland, to 31st December, 1787, and a land certificate for two hundred acres. Whoever will deliver the said purse and certificates to the subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge, or to Thomas Harwood, of the city of Annapolis, shall receive a reward of EIGHT DOLLARS.

3 GASSAWAY WATKINS.

To be Sold,

A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 9

J. BURNESTON,

HATTER,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened shop in Church-street, and will do his endeavours to please his customers in the neatest manner, and in the newest fashions, on the shortest notice. The following prices will be given for FURS, viz. Cased otters from 7/6 to 20/, fox skins from 3/ to 4/2, raccoon skins from 1/ to 2/6, cased minks from 6d to 1/6, muskrats from 6d to 1/3.

Annapolis, February 17, 1790. 2

STOPT,

Supposed to be stolen, the following ARTICLES:

Eight silver table spoons,
Two desert do.
Fourteen silver tea spoons,
One case with a pair set stone-buckles,
One set hat-buckle,
Four gold rings,
One set stock-buckle,
Seven breast broaches,
Two pieces lutestring, one sea green, the other a crimson, nine yards in each,
One painted silk handkerchief,
One and an half yards gold lace,
One piece calico, about six yards,
Six remnants of calico, containing about twenty-five yards,
Six yards striped muslin,
Twelve and a quarter yards white linen,
Thirty-six and three quarters yards broad black lace,
Fourteen yards of ribbon, some broad, a remnant of flowered silk, appears to have been half of a woman's cloak, and several other small things.

Whoever has lost any of the above things, on proving property and paying charges, may have them again by applying to

Wm. GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of
the city of Annapolis.

N. B. It is supposed some of the above articles came from Baltimore. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, CHARLES WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH HOPKINS and ISAAC MASSEY, intend petitioning the justices of Harford county court, in March next, for a commission to settle certain original lines and bounds of a tract of land called PHILLIPS's PURCHASE, lying in said county, near Susquehanna. 2 w4

Maryland, sc.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, for READY CASH, on the PREMISES, on Wednesday the 17th day of March next,

THE property of JOHN BROOKE, consisting of two tracts of LAND, lying and being in Charles county, and state aforesaid, near Bryan-town, known by the names of LORDSHIP'S FAVOUR and KEECHES MEADOWS, containing in all five hundred two and a half acres, more or less, and sundry negroes, among which are men, women, boys and girls, taken in execution and sold to satisfy a debt due PHILIP R. FENDALL, administrator de bonis non of Richard Lee.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff
of Charles county.

February 10, 1790. 3X

To be SOLD, on the PREMISES, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 15th of March next, if fair, if not the nex fair day,

A VALUABLE plantation in Charles county, two miles from Bryan-town, containing about 400 acres, part of which lying on Zachiah Swamp, whereon is a valuable framed dwelling house, 42 feet by 26, five rooms and a passage on the lower floor, well finished, with four brick fire places, a good framed kitchen, 20 by 26, two brick chimnies, a good dairy, a good tobacco house, 40 by 22, and two negro quarters, about one third of the plantation cultivated, the remainder well timbered, and great part fit for meadow, and produces tobacco, wheat, corn and other grain, equalled by few in the said county. The terms are, one half to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder on giving up possession of the land. Any person or persons inclinable to view the premises before the day of sale, will be shewn them by the subscriber, who lives thereon, and possession to be given on the 25th of December next. 3 w

JOSEPH BOARMAN, Son of
THOMAS JAMES.

Charles county, February 11, 1790. 3X

To be SOLD,

At a low advance,

For Cash, or Bills of Exchange,

ONE hundred and ten pounds cost of GOODS, imported from LONDON, consisting of shalloons; durants and figured stuffs; pink, white and black persians; youths saddles; cruppers, girths and stirrup leathers; silk and thread laces; ribands; silk and worsted binding; stick, and other cap wire; womens silk mitts; silk knee garters; wire, jacket and shirt buttons; ink powder; pins; psalters; horn-books; Morocco pocket cases with instruments; fashionable mohair basket buttons; boots; womens leather, and girls callimanco shoes; shoe brushes; hair brooms; scrubbing brush clamps; womens, girls and childrens white lamb gloves and mitts; womens white kid gloves and mitts; ditto coloured; lamb ditto; ditto wash leather gloves; brass candlesticks; copper coffee-pots; sewing silk; small iron pots; allum; saltpetre; powdered blue; nutmegs; glass, stone and queens ware; lawn and hair sieves; velvet corks; a quantity of P and FF gun-powder; Bristol, drop, bird and mustard seed shot, and a large elegant looking-glass.

3X WILLIAM BROGDEN, and Co.

February 9, 1790.

PROPOSALS
For Printing, by Subscription,
(In one Volume, Octavo,)

A CAREFUL AND STRICT

INQUIRY

INTO

The modern prevailing Notions

OF THAT

Freedom of Will,

Which is supposed to be essential to

Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice,

Reward and Punishment,

Praise and Blame.

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.
Late President of the College of New-Jersey.

Rom. ix. 16. *It is not of him that willeth.*——

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on good paper and a new type, in a neat and elegant manner.

II. When a sufficient number of subscribers offer to defray the expence of the work, it will be put to the press and finished with all possible expedition.

III. The price of the volume, neatly bound and lettered, (which will contain above 500 pages, exclusive of a general index, octavo,) only seven shillings and six-pence, lawful money of the Delaware state, ONE HALF at the time of subscribing, and the REMAINDER on the delivery of the book.

IV. Those who subscribe for twelve sets, shall receive one *gratis*; and booksellers the usual allowance.

PLAN of the WORK.

PART I.

Wherein are explained various *terms* and *things* belonging to the subject of the ensuing discourse.

SECT. I. Concerning the nature of the *will*.—Sect. II. Concerning the *determination* of the will.—Sect. III. Concerning the meaning of the terms *necessity, impossibility, inability*, &c. and of *contingence*.—Sect. IV. Of the distinction of *natural* and *moral* necessity and inability.—Sect. V. Concerning the notion of *liberty*, and of *moral agency*.

PART II.

Wherein it is considered, Whether there is, or can be, any such sort of FREEDOM OF WILL as that wherein Arminians place the essence of the liberty of all moral agents; and whether any such thing ever *was*, or *can be* conceived of.

SECT. I. Shewing the manifest inconsistence of the Arminian notion of liberty of will, consisting in the will's *self-determining power*. Sect. II. Several supposed ways of *evading* the foregoing reasoning considered. Sect. III. Whether any event whatsoever, and *volition* in particular, can come to pass *without a cause* of its existence. Sect. IV. Whether *volition* can arise without a cause, through the activity of the nature of the soul. Sect. V. Shewing that if the things asserted in these evasions should be supposed to be true, they are altogether impertinent, and can't help the cause of Arminian liberty; and how, this being the state of the case, Arminian writers are obliged to talk *inconsistently*. Sect. VI. Concerning the will's determining in things which are perfectly *indifferent* in the view of the mind. Sect. VII. Concerning the notion of liberty of will consisting in *indifference*. Sect. VIII. Concerning the supposed *liberty* of the will, as opposite to all necessity. Sect. IX. Of the connection of the acts of the will with the dictates of the understanding. Sect. X. Volition necessarily connected with the influence of motives: with particular observation of the great inconsistence of Mr. Chubb's assertions and reasonings about the freedom of the will. Sect. XI. The evidence of God's certain *foreknowledge* of the volitions of moral agents. Sect. XII. God's *certain foreknowledge* of the future volitions of moral agents, *inconsistent* with such a *contingence* of those volitions as is without all necessity; and infers a necessity of volition, as much as an *absolute decree*. Sect. XIII. Whether we suppose the volitions of moral agents to be connected with any thing antecedent, or not, yet they must be *necessary*, in such a sense as to overthrow Arminian liberty.

PART III.

Wherein is inquired, Whether any such liberty of will, as Arminians hold, be necessary to moral agency, virtue and vice, praise and dispraise, &c.

SECT. I. God's *moral* excellency *necessary*, yet *virtuous* and *praise-worthy*. Sect. II. The acts of the will of the human soul of JESUS CHRIST *necessarily holy*, yet *virtuous, praise-worthy, rewardable*, &c. Sect. III. The case of such as are *given up of God to sin*, and of fallen man, in general, proves moral *necessity* and *inability* to be consistent with *blame-worthiness*. Sect. IV. *Command*, and obligation to obedience, consistent with moral inability to obey. Sect. V. That *sincerity* of desires and endeavours, which is supposed to *excuse* in the non-performance of things in themselves good, particularly considered. Sect. VI. Liberty of indifference, not only *not necessary* to virtue, but utterly *inconsistent* with it; and all, either virtuous or vicious *habits* and *inclinations* inconsistent with Arminian notions of liberty and moral agency. Sect. VII. Arminian notions of moral agency inconsistent with all influence of motives and *inducements*, in either virtuous or vicious actions.

PART IV.

Wherein the chief grounds of the reasonings of Arminians, in support and defence of their notions of liberty, moral agency, &c. and against the opposite doctrine, are considered.

SECT. I. The *essence* of the virtue and vice of the dispositions of the heart, and acts of the will, lies not in their cause, but their nature. Sect. II. The *falsehood* and *inconsistence* of that metaphysical notion of *action* and *agency*, which seems to be generally entertained by the defenders of the fore-mentioned notions of liberty, moral agency, &c. Sect. III. The reasons why some think it contrary to *common sense*, to suppose things which are *necessary*, to be worthy of either *praise* or *blame*. Sect. IV. It is agreeable to *common sense*, and the *natural notions of mankind*, to suppose moral necessity to be consistent with praise and blame, reward and punishment. Sect. V. Concerning those *objections*, That this scheme of necessity renders all *means* and *endeavours* for the avoiding of sin, or the obtaining virtue and holiness, *vain* and to no purpose; and that it makes men no more than mere *machines*, in affairs of morality and religion. Sect. VI. Concerning that *objection* against the doctrine which has been maintained, That it *agrees* with the Stoical doctrine of *fate*, and the opinion of Mr. Hobbes. Sect. VII. Concerning the *necessity* of the *divine will*. Sect. VIII. Some further *objections* against the moral *necessity* of GOD's *volitions*, considered. Sect. IX. Concerning that *objection* against the doctrine which has been maintained, That it makes GOD the *author of sin*. Sect. X. Concerning *sin's first entrance* into the world. Sect. XI. Of a supposed *inconsistence* of these principles, with GOD's *moral character*. Sect. XII. Of a supposed tendency of these principles to *atheism and licentiousness*. Sect. XIII. Concerning that *objection* against the reasoning by which the Calvinistic doctrine is supported, That it is *metaphysical and abstruse*.

THE CONCLUSION.

WHAT *treatment* this discourse may probably meet with from some persons. *Consequences* concerning several Calvinistic doctrines—such as *an universal, decisive Providence*. The total *depravity* and *corruption of man's nature*. *Efficacious grace*. An universal and absolute *decree*; and absolute, eternal, personal *election*. *Particular redemption*. *Perseverance of saints*. Concerning the treatment which Calvinistic writers and divines have met with. The unhappiness of the *change* lately in many Protestant countries. The *boldness* of some writers. The excellent wisdom appearing in the holy scriptures.

2

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Messrs. Aitken and Bailey, printers, in Philadelphia; Mr. Jacob Bailey, printer, in Lancaster; Mr. Isaac Collins, printer, in Trenton; Mr. Robert Hodge, bookseller, in New-York; Doctor Wilson, at Middletown; Col. Black, White-Clay creek; Messrs. M'Beath and Glasford, in Newark; David Smith, Esq; Charles-town; Captain Robinson, in Newport; Mr. Nicholas Brooks, at Duck creek; Colonel Thomas Rodney, near Dover; Revd. Matthew Wilson, near Lewes-town; Messrs. Dixon and Holt, printers, in Richmond; Messrs. Bowen and Markland, printers, in Charleston, South-Carolina; Messrs. Robert and Alexander M'Kim, merchants, and Samuel and John Adams, printers, in Baltimore; Messrs. P. and S. Green, printers, in Annapolis; and James Adams, sen. the publisher, in Wilmington.

☞ The gentlemen who are to take in subscriptions for this important work, are requested to forward to the publisher their lists of subscribers by the first of April next, when, it is expected, it will be put to press.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD,
At the Printing-Office,
Price One Dollar and a Quarter,
THE

LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,

PASSED AT 4
NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and of kind good soil; also, a tract on Magothy river, containing 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres, on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into Patapsco river—Both these tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in woods; the soil equal to any in those parts; both well watered. Likewise two young NEGRO WOMEN, three GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Unexceptionable titles will be given to the purchasers. For terms, apply to WILLIAM MURRAY.

Annapolis, November 25, 1789. 14

CASH,
For Continental Loan Office
Depreciation, or Final Set
tlement Certificates and Indents
Such as want Depreciation
other Certificates to pay for Pa
perty purchased of the State, ma
be supplied at any time, an
with any particular Amou
wanted, for Cash, by
11 30 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER
A Quantity of Land in Pa
tents, from 250 to 1000 Acre
situate in Bottetourt and Monon
gahela Counties, Virginia, ma
be sold very low for Cash, Pa
duce, any kind of Certificates o
Indents, good Bonds, Land, o
other Property in the State o
Maryland. For Terms appl
to 30. J. W.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th of December last, a negro man named CHARLE about five feet eight inches high, a well made lik fellow, twenty-five years old; had on two brown cl and one fearnought jackets, new country linen shir Welch cotton breeches, yarn stockings, negro sho and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the sa negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of th county forty shillings, and if out of this state the abo reward, including what the law allows, and reasonab charges, if brought home, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

January 10, 1790. 1 7

In Chancery, February 12, 1790.

ORDERED,

BY THE CHANCELLOR,

THAT the terms in this court hereafter be, the second Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in October, and the third Tuesday in December, and that all process be returnable accordingly.

Test. S. H. HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. 2 tf J. R.

February 17, 1790.

WE have appointed Mr. DAVID GREEN to collect the debts due to the creditors of THOMAS GRAHAME, an insolvent debtor, and any discharge Mr. Geddes may give will exonerate the debtors.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, } Trustees.
2 JOHN SPICKNALL, }

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and
SAMUEL GREEN.